

THE TIMES.

VOL. III.—NO 47.

MOOSE JAW N. W. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1892.

HAMILTON LANG
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney
Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.
Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Com-
pany, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw
Town Site.

GORDON & NELSON, Barbers, Ad-
vocates, etc. Agents for the Manitoba
and North West Loan Co. Office, High St.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

O. A. FISH, LICENSED AUCTIONEER
for the North West Territories. Sales
of Live Stock will receive special attention.
All orders promptly attended to. Office—
High Street Moose Jaw.

J. W. BRADSHAW, Contractor and
Builder. Sash and Doors made to or-
der on short notice.

FRED G. HERRER, Contractor and Build-
er, Estimates on Stones, Brick work,
etc. Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

BENJ. FLETCHER, Veterinary Surgeon.
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College.
District Veterinary Inspector. Office, Op-
posite Walsh's Livery Stables, High street.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL—River Street—
First class accommodation for the
travelling public. Commercial and Sample
Rooms. JAS. OSTRANDER, Proprietor.
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable in connection.

MISS McDONALD, TEACHER OF ORGAN
and Piano. Instruments for practice
Residence—River Street.

PIANO TUNING—Pianos tuned. Orders
left at Times Office.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Contractor &
Builder. Estimates given on all classes
of Buildings. First Class Workmanship
Guaranteed.

H. U. RORISON,
Sole and Commission Merchant.
Agent for Canada Settlers Loan and In-
surance Co. The Lowest Rate of Interest
on Loans on Improved Farms.

DR. P. F. SIZE:
L. D. S. & M. D. S.
SURGEON - DENTIST,
REGINA, Assn.

Visit Moose Jaw, at C. P. R. Dining Hall,
on 12th & 26th each month. All branches in
the city skillfully performed. No charge
for consultation or examination of the teeth.
Home Office. Scarth St., Regina.

STOCK NOTICE.
The undersigned having purchased the entire
herd of the Mapleford Stock Ranch, are now
prepared to supply the public at reasonable
figures. This herd in addition to their own
consists of over 40 head, comprising Shorthorns,
Friesians, Holsteins, Angus, Galloways, Herefords,
etc. Much cows a specialty. Working Oxen,
Horses, Thoroughbred Halls, with a number of
fat, better and steers for market. An inspec-
tion solicited at the old stand, Two Rivers.
HARRISON BROS., Proprietors.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
COME I
And See how Spring Opens
with this Firm.

SPRING : GOODS : ARRIVING !
Now in position to supply the wants of the
Public from a well Selected Stock of

IMPORTED GOODS.
BEST WORKMANSHIP. LATEST STYLES.
John Melhuish.

HERDING !
The undersigned begs to inform the public
that they intend to run a

CATTLE HERD.
A Good Bull will be kept in
the herd for the season.

By promising careful attention to the
business, we hope parties contemplating
putting animals out to herd will give us
their patronage.
Arrangements, as to terms, etc., can be
made at our shop in town.

WRIGHT BROS.

ONE CAR LOAD OF

Ontario Horses,

FOR SALE !

At Stables of the undersigned.

G. M. ANNABLE.

T. W. ROBINSON.

ARRIVED THIS WEEK

1000 ROLLS WALL PAPER

AND

BORDERS

IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.

From 7¹ to 50 Cent Per Roll.

T. W. ROBINSON.

NOTICE !

LOST OR STOLEN !
\$15 DOLLARS REWARD.

A beautiful Parrot, green breast, red wings interspersed with
blue, black red, and blue tail. Anyone finding same will be re-
warded according to the above. It is an easy matter to detect the
bird, for it keeps calling every few minutes :

CHALMER'S 40C. TEA IS THE BEST,
CHALMERS SELLS. 20 LBS SUGAR FOR \$1,
Chalmers keeps the best Dry Goods!
The best Boots and Shoes !!
The best Gents' Furnishings !!

I. M. CHALMERS

John Bellamy !

Dealer in

FURNITURE, DOHERTY ORGANS,
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINES,
— And the Celebrated —
DOMINION PIANO.

A Fresh Car of Bedroom Suites, Extension Tables, Etc., Just Arrived.
Call and See Our \$18.00 Bedroom Suites.
Undertaking Supplies Constantly on Hand.

Picture Framing a Specialty

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1892.

Live Stock in The Territories.

Mr. George Johnston, Dominion
statistician, furnishes some interesting
figures in reference to the live stock
industry in the North-west Territories.
From this statement it appears that
there are 373,002 head of live stock in
the three provincial districts of Alberta
Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, divided
as follows :

Alberta.....	198,788
Assiniboia.....	147,265
Saskatchewan.....	26,949

Total..... 373,002
This total is an increase of 220,401
over the returns of 1885.

In Assiniboia the horses over 3 years
old number 14,622; colts and fillies,
8,827; working oxen 6,193; milch cows,
19,873; other horned cattle, 43,354;
sheep, 44,376; swine, 10,020. This is
an increase in horses of 8,185; colts,
7,694; oxen, 1,552; milch cows, 14,162;
other horned cattle, 34,154; sheep,
42,258. Swine show a decrease of
6,978.

According to districts the number of
live stock per head of the population is
as follows :—

Alberta.....	6.16	7.86
Assiniboia.....	2.69	4.84
Saskatchewan.....	0.91	2.41

ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

On Saturday night a woman, who
has been known as Mrs. Dale, was ar-
rested by Chief Clark, of the Manitoba
provincial police, on the serious charge
of bigamy. In July last the accused
was married in Winnipeg to a man
named Stephen Bark. A few months
afterward she packed her bundle and,
leaving her first love, clove unto an-
other named Dale, and married him
forthwith. She came here accompanied
by her second husband. She is English
by birth.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIAL.

A social given by the Children's
Aid of the Presbyterian Church was
held in Russell Hall on Wednesday
evening. An interesting and exten-
sive programme was presented. Fancy
articles were sold during the evening.
Refreshments were served about 21.30
o'clock. The proceeds netted about
\$60.

INLAND REVENUE RETURNS.

Hon. Mr. Costigan laid the report
of the inland revenue department on
the table on Monday. The general revenue
collected during the year was \$7,100,
000; the total expenditure \$582,000.
Spirits paid \$3,500,000; malt and
malts liquors \$550,000; cigars and
cigarettes \$640,000; tobacco \$1,870,
000.



SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Execution, issued out
of the Supreme Court of Justice, District of
Western Assiniboia, at the suit of Herbert W.
Hansell and to me directed against the lands of
Arthur Jeffard, I have seized and taken into
Execution all the right, title interest and equity
of redemption of the defendant in and to the
following lands, to-wit :

The east half of section number thirty (30) in
township eighteen (18) in range twenty fourth (24)
West of the second principal Meridian in the
North West Territories, which I shall offer for
sale on Saturday the eighteenth day of June
A. D. 1892, at my office in the Court House,
Regina, at the hour of eleven o'clock forenoon.
JAMES H. BENSON,
Sheriff.

Regina, March 16th 1892. 478a

WRIGHT BROS.

BUTCHERS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

Paid for
POULTRY.

Main St. - Moose Jaw.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Times does not hold itself responsible
for the opinions expressed by correspond-
ents. No communication will be inserted
unless the name of the writer accompanies
it, not necessarily for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

THE NORTH-WEST AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

To the Editor of the Times.

Dear Sir :
The question is not infrequently
asked : "why does the Reform Party
receive little support in the Territories?"
or "why are the representatives from
it all Conservatives?"

The following extract from the
"Winnipeg Free Press" of Wednesday
last—a newspaper, not inimical to the
Liberal party—supplies part of the
answer to that question. It is that
paper's report of the debate in regard
to the item in the estimates of \$26,
700 for North West Schools, and is as
follows :—

This caused a great fight, lasting till
recess. After recess, McMillen (Re-
form Member for Centre, Winnipeg) urged
the abolition of the schools at
Calgary, and claimed that the North-
West Territories were now rich enough
to maintain their own schools. Hon.
Mr. Dewdney said it was very difficult
to make a precedent. At the next
meeting of the legislative assembly the
amount contributed by the Dominion
government for schools was reduced to
forty-five per cent of the total cost.
Mr. McMillen held that every en-
couragement should be given where
the population was small, but when
settled, assistance should be withdrawn.
In answer to Sir Richard Cartwright,
Mr. Dewdney said 400 children were
in some school districts, while in others
there were only fifteen children. Mr.
Dewdney said the North West Terri-
tories act gave the legislative assembly
the right and power to legislate for
schools. Hon. Mr. Haultain was now
in Ottawa on business with the gov-
ernment with regard to granting sums
to the Northwest Territories. N. F.
Davies said that many members were
laboring under a mistake regarding
votes of money. If the Northwest
Territories were treated on the same
basis as other provinces, they would
draw \$100,000 more for education than
they are now getting.

After further discussion and opposi-
tion from Reform members the item
was passed.

Now it may be asked why do the
Reform members oppose as they are
unreasonably doing every item of ex-
penditure in favor of the Territories,
especially where as in the case of
schools the sums advanced are charged
against them, to be repaid out of the
revenue to be derived from the sale of
the school lands, is a question we are
unable to answer, except it is on the
general principle of "pure rascaldom."

Yours truly,

AN OLD REFORMER,
AND NORTHWESTER.

A Prize Puzzle.

If a frog is at the bottom of a well,
ten feet deep, how many days will it
take him to get to the top if he climbs
up one foot each day, and slides back
six inches each night?

One Hundred Dollars in cash will be
paid to the person who sends the first
correct answer to the above prize puzzle.
An elegant pair of Diamond earrings
in solid gold settings given to the an-
swering second correct answer. A
complete education at business college
given for fourth correct answer. An
important Music Box (playing six pic-
tures) given for fifth correct answer. A
silk dress pattern for each of next five
correct answers. A handsome porce-
lain lamp to each of the next ten. And a
solid gold watch for the first correct
answer from each province. Every
person answering must enclose four
three-cent stamps for two sample cop-
ies of the best illustrated publication
of this continent. We give these prizes
simply to introduce it. Address Ladies'
Pictorial Weekly (22) Toronto, Can.

NEARLY AN ACCIDENT.

A party of young Englishmen who
are going to be cow-boys in the wild
and woolly west, on No. 1 this morning,
straggled up town to buy a saddle,
while the train was at the station. It
took so long to conclude the bargain
that the train moved off before the
pilgrims were ready, a wild rush was
made and the last of the party in
springing on the train, struck a pile of
trunks and went down between the
rails and the platform. Fortunately
he was only badly bruised, the train
stopped and he got riding on time.

MR. WHYTE'S TOUR.

Mr. Whyte, Supt. of the Western
Division of the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way arrived in Moose Jaw early this
morning.

This gentleman is on a tour of inspec-
tion along the line, is chief object
being to inspect the Prince Albert and
Calgary and Edmonton Branches. On
his way here he inspected the C. P. R.
building at Regina. We learn that
the water in the tank at that place
became exhausted. On this account
there will be little likelihood of Regina
being considered seriously in determi-
ning the "No. 1" Junction.

At an early hour this morning Mr.
Whyte was waited upon at his private
car by a deputation from the Town
Council and the Moose Jaw Board of
Trade. The following gentlemen com-
posed the party—His Worship the
Mayor, J. G. Gordon, President
Board of Trade, R. L. Alexander,
Secretary of Agricultural Society, T. B.
Baker, Brock Colpitts.

A driving party was organized about
ten o'clock and Mr. Whyte was driven
through the town and country adjacent.
The party inspected the bridge adjoining
the town, and drove a considerable
distance up the river and creeks ad-
jacent to Moose Jaw. Mr. Whyte
promised that bridges would be placed
in the dunes, and that any necessary
draining would be done to lands near
the station. The ground southwest of
the station will be laid out in a garden
and park.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Sir Charles Tupper Elaborates a
Preferential Trade Scheme and
Defends Canada.

Montreal, March 31.—A special
cable to the Star from London says:
Sir Charles Tupper replies in the pro-
ceedings of the Imperial Federation
League to criticism of the Impe-
rial Federation scheme. He reaffirms
the necessity of colonial agents here
having the freest contact with mem-
bers of the Imperial cabinet and ex-
plains Canada from the aspect of
cost upon her by those who declare
she is not now taking a fair share of
the burdens of the empire. Sir Charles
elaborates a plan of preferential trade
throughout the empire. He denies
that the United States can further
retaliate to the lasting injury of Can-
ada, and says that the republic already
does its worst commercially against
Canada and England. He believes the
whole question has forced its way upon
the public attention here.

HIS FACE WAS FAMILIAR.

A Very Amusing Story Which is Going the
Round at the Capital.

An amusing incident occurred at Senate
House reception on Monday night. It was
the occasion of his eightieth birthday. Al-
though the President does not usually appear
at any but Cabinet houses, he departed from
the custom in this instance as a special
mark of respect to the gentleman in whom
honour the reception was given.

Mr. Harrison was also present and in the
early part of the evening they stood near the
President. When they moved into the second
drawing room, while there the President
noticed a lady smiling at him, as if he was
expected some mark of recognition. After
a while she came forward him, and with the
same look of expectancy. When quite near,
the President gave her a look and said:
"Good evening, madam, I am glad to see
you."

She looked at him brightly and said, "I
just felt sure when I saw you entering the
room that I had not known you, but will
you excuse me if I ask you just now? It
has slipped my memory."

The people who heard it enjoyed the
trouble in the eye and the half humorous
grace of the President's face as he respon-
sively gave the desired information. In an-
other minute the episode was being related
all over the house—Queen Victoria Terrace.

AT THE RECEPTION.

"What name do you give this child?" said a
woman prodder to a couple who had
brought their baby some distance to be bap-
tized.

"Earlier, this," replied the beautiful mother,
and the pastor, who was a little silent, smiled
at her.

"Late last November, woman," said the
pastor, "I baptised a child with your
name. 'John Wesley, I baptise thee.'"
And whether she would or no, the poor little
girl repeated the name of that great preacher.

A young couple, who appeared one Monday
at the altar to baptize their first child, were
the victims of an amusing though less serious
blunder. The wife was quite self-poisoned,
but the young husband seemed perfectly
absorbed.

"Name the child," said the clergyman,
and the poor young man looked about in
helpless embarrassment as if in search of the
forgotten words. At this critical moment
his wife smiled him, then he smiled to the
requirements of the occasion and said in a
loud, clear voice, "I will."

The ceremony of his last visit to the altar
was evidently so fresh in his mind as to have
quite obliterated the significance of the
present occasion.—Pittsburgh Courier.

THE FROZEN RIVER

(CONCLUDED)

All at once she paused as suddenly as she had begun, and dashing the lute upon the ground, exclaimed: "And has the hunter of the forest no words in which to praise the poor Zingari's dance? Great nobles were not so scant of their plaudits, and have offered her much gold to grace their revels."

"Olya," cried Ivan, recovering himself from his momentary bewilderment, "you are always enchanting, but to-day you are beyond everything. Why have you adopted this strange costume?"

As he spoke he drew closer to her, and, encircling her waist with his arm, endeavored to press his lips to hers.

Without withdrawing herself from his embrace, the girl bent forward and withdrew her ripe, red mouth from the attempted caress.

"Not so fast; not so fast," exclaimed she, with a light laugh; "talking comes before kissing. You asked me how I knew that you were coming. Why, as I gazed upon my skates down the river last night, and the whole forest seemed to be whispering, 'He is coming—Ivan is coming.' Do you never hear strange noises in the forest—curious murmurs that seem to tell you what is going to happen? Have you never seen strange sights when you have been waiting for the wild beast?"

Ivan shuddered, but shaking off a vague feeling of inquietude, he answered, "And when did you know of my coming, sweet Olya?"

"The friend of unrest came on me last night," replied the girl, "so I found on my skates and went as far as a favorite spot of mine, the deserted mill on the river bank."

"Surely you never went alone to that weird and desolate spot," exclaimed Ivan, a chill pervading his veins; "why, it is—that is, they say—"

"What do they say?" asked the girl with a flash of her dark eyes, as her lover paused.

"That it is the haunt of the demons of the waste," replied Ivan, "and that fearful sounds are heard to issue from it; besides, it is not a spot that I thought you would have ventured near—"

"Since the body of that hot-headed young Pole was found there," interrupted the girl, "I rather think that I ought to be grateful to a spot that had freed me from my persecutor. But yours are but foolish prejudices. They come from the old woman who sits alone all day in the hut on the island, spinning at her wheel, and trying to keep her son from Pettikoff—from the old woman who knows so much of the evil spirits of the stream and wood that one might well suppose that she was in constant communication with them. You have heard all these idle tales, Ivan Ipanoff, from your mother. 'Yes,' continued the young girl, with increasing vehemence, as she writhed herself away from her lover's grasp, 'and you have come here to-day to ask me to be your wife, to leave all my amusements and admirers, to quit my life of gaiety and excitement, and to immerse myself in a lonely hut with an old witch who hates me so much that she would poison me before I had been three weeks under the same roof-tree.'"

"Olya, you wrong my mother," pleaded Ivan.

"I would do much for the man I loved," consented Olya, with a sigh, "but I will not risk his and my happiness. Listen to me, Ivan! Am I not right, did you not come to-day to ask me to be your wife?"

"I did, dearest Olya," answered the girl.

"Then you must choose between your mother and me," replied the girl; "I will not submit to her prejudices, and if you will, why, you can relinquish me; but should you elect to act like a man and not to be tied to an old woman's apron-strings, are there not hospitals and houses of refuge where old people can end their days?"

Ivan marvelled at hearing almost the same suggestion drop from Olya's lips as he had made to his mother in an access of passion. The idea no longer seemed so horrible.

"Choose," resumed she; "my father will soon be back again, and we have all our arrangements to make."

"Olya, I can not live without you," answered the young man passionately.

"But how could you get on without me? You have been brought up a member of the Greek Church, whilst I—well, I am of the religion of my race."

A fatal glamour was swiftly stealing over the young man, who felt that no sacrifice was too great which would enable him to win the beautiful gypsy girl.

"As a soldier, Olya," replied he, "I had not much time for religion, and as a hunter of beasts, still less. As for my mother, she must at once go away to the hospital; as for my father, I will cast it aside for a kiss from those sweet lips," cried the infatuated young man.

"Take it, then, and remember that now you are mine, body and soul," murmured the girl, and, with a look of intense delight, she pressed her lips to his in one long passionate kiss.

"Hush," said the girl, suddenly gliding from his arm with the sinuous grace of a serpent, "my father is coming; I can hear his steps crossing the yard. He will not let me—he will never consent to our union. We must fly. Meet me to-night at the ruined mill."

"At the ruined mill?" cried the young man, startled from his dream of happiness.

"Yes, I will wait up to the mill. Meet me there at midnight, and we will speed onward to our future home," whispered the girl. "One more kiss to seal the bargain—quitting my father's hand is on the latch."

With a warm press of her lips upon his cheek, she withdrew to the mill. At that instant Conradine entered the chamber, bearing three large flasks of corn-brandy and followed by four other gypsies of various appearance as herself.

Ivan Ipanoff, like a true Russian, could drink long and deeply without the liquor mounting to his brain, but the gypsies sang, and he was soon overcome by their liquor, and their excitement caused the potent spirit to do its work the quicker. The revelry was at its height when Ivan got a slight touch upon his shoulder, and, turning round, saw Olya standing behind him. She had thrown a long gray cloak over her strange costume, covered her raven tresses with a tall, pointed cap of the same material, and drawn on a pair of fur-lined boots. Her skates were dangling in her right hand, and Ivan felt her warm breath upon his cheek as she whispered: "Follow me in an hour, and then you are mine forever."

With a warm press of the hand she glided away, and the young man, by an involuntary movement, started to his feet as though to follow her, but she restrained him by a gesture, and slipped through the door with scarcely a sound. Her father and his soon companions had not noticed Olya's movements, being engaged in a violent discussion regarding the state of the frost.

"Surely at last appealed to Ivan."

"You know all the signs and changes,

my brave forester," said he; "how much longer is the ice going to hold?"

"About three weeks, I should think," answered the young man.

"Three weeks," retorted the half-intoxicated gypsy; "I tell you, my lad, that if you do not get back to your hovel on the island by to-night, you will have to try some other path than the river one."

"Nonsense! do you mean to say that an unexpected thaw is coming on? There were no signs of it as I glided down the stream," returned Ivan, contemptuously.

"Did you say 'nonsense'—then you mean that I am a liar," roared the gypsy, with a sudden burst of ferocity, and snatching up a heavy goblet, he hurled it at his guest's head. Drink, however, renders the hand unsteady, and the missile struck one of the other gypsies on the forehead, cutting the skin slightly. In an instant all was up. Ivan was drawn, and in the chance noise which ensued the lamps were extinguished and the chamber plunged into total darkness. Avoiding the inebriated combatants as best he could, Ivan slipped upon his skates down the river, and in his search he detached some object, which fell, with a slight noise, upon the floor.

Peace had been by his time restored, one of the lamps was relighted, and the combatants, one of whom had received slight cuts, were exchanging a tipsy embrace. The light enabled Ivan to discover his skates, but as he moved forward to detach them from the wall, he felt some object beneath his foot, and looking down he perceived the object was a crucifix which he had thrown down, and that he was trampling the image of the Saviour beneath his feet. At any other time, Ivan would have felt deeply shocked at his unconscious destruction of a sacred emblem, but now he was so firmly fixed on Olya that, with a muttered oath, he kicked the cross on one side, and, taking down his skates from where they hung, left the room without being noticed by his host or his boon companions.

Directly he emerged into the open air, he was sensible that a great change had taken place. The night was sensibly warmer, and he began to think that after all Conradine might be right as to his prophesy regarding the thaw. Going down to the water's edge, he strapped on his skates, and was putting up the collar of his heavy coat when his fingers caught in a cord round his neck, which he remembered sustained a small cross which had been hanging there at his birth. Strange feeling which he could not account for seemed to urge him to throw it aside, but thrust the cross back beneath his shirt, he grasped his iron-shod staff in his hand and struck out into the centre of the stream. As he rose, he felt a cold shiver, and he noticed that there was a good deal of moisture upon the ice, and that there were small pools of water had formed upon its surface.

He had not far to go now before he reached the trysting place where love and Olya would meet. The night was sensibly warmer, and he began to think that after all Conradine might be right as to his prophesy regarding the thaw. Going down to the water's edge, he strapped on his skates, and was putting up the collar of his heavy coat when his fingers caught in a cord round his neck, which he remembered sustained a small cross which had been hanging there at his birth. Strange feeling which he could not account for seemed to urge him to throw it aside, but thrust the cross back beneath his shirt, he grasped his iron-shod staff in his hand and struck out into the centre of the stream. As he rose, he felt a cold shiver, and he noticed that there was a good deal of moisture upon the ice, and that there were small pools of water had formed upon its surface.

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"Not clinging to some ancient saw,
Not mastered by some modern term,
Not swift nor slow to change; but firm."

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1892.

THE REGINA STANDARD
AND
THE "SOO" ROAD.

In a recent issue of THE TIMES we referred to the projected "Soo" Road, and the point on the main line of the C. P. R. where the road would in all probability affect a junction.

In this connection Regina and Moose Jaw had both been mentioned in the public print, particularly in the columns of the Free Press.

In discussing the matter, we made use of the following words.

Regina has been mentioned as the point at which the new road will join the main line. We feel the moment opportune to say a word in our own behalf. The northern terminus of this road must possess at least two essentials, viz: a good town site, and an adequate water supply. Moose Jaw possesses both of these; Regina has neither.

Whereupon the Regina Standard waxes wrath. Our article, which is according to facts, is, in the most absurd and illogical terms, characterized as savouring of sectionalism, as being false, for, to use the Standard's words, "almost any citizen of Moose Jaw could have told him," (the editor of this paper,) "that he lied when he penned the statement that Regina had not a good townsite, nor an adequate supply of water" and the Editor of the TIMES is accused of being young.

Wisdom and experience do not necessarily come with age, or the article in the Standard would never have seen the light of day. Shakespeare says: "Time was, that when the brains were out the man would die," but the editor of the Standard is a living exception to the truth of such a proposition.

This ancient editor, cognizant of the truthfulness of our remarks, adopts the course ordinarily resorted to by a counsel who has a weak case. "When you have no case, abuse your opponent's advocate," is a proverb, the utility of which is seemingly appreciated by the great "I am" of the Standard.

We are glad to learn that Regina has a couple of more wells that do not run dry in spring—one, actually, that six hours continual pumping did not exhaust. When, with the confidence born of youth, we asserted that Moose Jaw possessed better water facilities than Regina we did not know of the capacity of this truly remarkable well. The only ground upon which we based our remarks was that Moose Jaw had a river of water that ten years continual pumping had not impoverished; but this ground, as viewed by the Standard must indeed be very weak.

The C. P. R., however, by public notice to its engineers, cautions them against using water from their tank at Regina unless absolutely compelled. This company is noted throughout the world for its business tact and enterprise, not existing for philanthropic purposes. This company had a round house at Regina; it was moved to Moose Jaw. The reasons which led to such a step can readily be presumed. It is idle to suppose that the C. P. R., actuated by sentiment, will play at

chess with their workshops, and we can confidently assume that the "Soo" terminus, despite the immense influence of the great Regina Daily, will be located at Moose Jaw. Moreover it is generally known that many years will not elapse before the Prince Albert Branch will likewise have its point of juncture with the main line at the same place.

As to the suitability of Regina as a town site, compared with Moose Jaw, we accept the test of the Standard, and leave the people of Moose Jaw and the whole Territories to judge.

As far as the charge of sectionalism is concerned, dozens of articles and notes might be collected from time to time, from the columns of the Standard, savouring more of this than was our editorial.

One loses patience in writing seriously regarding the Standard's article. The great protecting personality, sitting in state in Regina, wondering that one head could carry as much wisdom as his, had better manifest a little of it in his editorials, and so keep out of the columns of his paper such arrant trash as the editorial headed: "The Moose Jaw Boomer."

REGINA BOOMERS.

Anent the above we submit the following from a correspondent to the Free Press:

"Prince Albert is at a great disadvantage in regard to immigration, from the fact that all new settlers coming here are obliged to run the gauntlet of Regina boomers on the way in. People arriving here invariably have the same story to tell, that all sorts of misrepresentations of this district are resorted to at Regina to prevent settlers coming north. This is not fair by any means, and should retaliation be begun by Prince Albert citizens, nobody doubts but that an honest comparison of the two districts would be decidedly in favor of Prince Albert. No fault could be found with the residents of any district for making every legitimate effort to induce settlers to stay with them, and it is very often that certain sections are perhaps praised too highly, but misrepresenting and falsifying the advantages of another locality is far from fair, and from the statements of immigrants just landed here we are positive that much of this unfair work is going on."

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

In another column it will be noticed that a bill has been introduced in the Senate providing for the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates for the Territories. These magistrates will be gentlemen with some rudimentary knowledge of law. One of the chief drawbacks to litigation has been that civil suitors have been unable to secure a speedy trial. The court sits but twice a year. A harvest hand has a dispute, with his employer regarding wages. There is no remedy without waiting for a sitting of the Supreme Court which may be six months distant.

These magistrates ought to have powers delegated to them to hear cases involving amounts not exceeding \$200, and actions for damages not exceeding \$50. Courts can be held as often as necessary. The costs in the Supreme Court are excessive. The costs in this case would be comparatively small. The advantage of obtaining a speedy trial, common sense, substantial justice, at a small cost is very great. This advantage is felt in Algoma and Muskoka where on account of the sparse population, it is difficult to establish county judges.

The appointment of a stipendiary magistrates here would be of great benefit to our town. True, we have few criminal cases, but we have considerable of civil ones and 6 out of 8 of the cases to be tried at the coming sitting of the Supreme Court should have been decided long ago.

Our Board of Trade should move in this matter and draw the attention of our Dominion member to the advisability of having civil powers conferred on these magistrates to the extent mentioned.

THE OUTPUT OF WHEAT.

The report of the wheat output since the 1st October is exceedingly creditable to our town. In an issue of the Free Press last fall, it was stated that the shipment of wheat from this point would be in the neighborhood of 75,000 bushels. The record to March 31st is as follows:—October, (bushels) 10,791; Nov., 36,644; Dec., 62,315; Jan.,

48,250; Feb., 60,557; March 49,546; Total 268,106.

It is generally admitted that Moose Jaw's wheat ranked first in eastern markets.

Buyers have been placed on the market to secure a quantity for eastern markets, and also for trade with China and Japan.

Such a showing as the above augurs well for the success and prosperity of the district, for it shows our capabilities, and promises that succeeding years and settlement of the country will increase our wheat output many fold.

EXTENDED IMMIGRATION.

A deputation of Northwest members of the House of Commons has waited upon the Premier with the request that the Government should increase its efforts to advance immigration. Mr. Abbott promises that an extensive system will be adopted. Branch offices will shortly be established and the European department will be worked under the active supervision of the Government. A largely increased immigration, it is hoped, will result. At this juncture it would be well to profit by the experience of the United States with regard to their Immigration Policy. Their policy has largely been to indiscriminately blazon abroad, throughout the whole world, the great Republic as a land flowing with milk and honey. As a result the United States has been made the dumping ground for representatives from the lowest strata of European society and is a hot bed for the discontented of all nations. Canada, on the other hand, has been, in the main, careful in her selection of immigrants, and is therefore characterized by an industrious law-abiding people.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Regina Leader compliments the Moose Jaw Board of Trade on their action re memorializing the government requesting that the material used in the proposed court-house, here, be brick instead of wood.

The C.P.R. has sent an agent to the Maritime provinces to ask the newspaper publishers to occasionally write articles with a view of encouraging people, who have decided to emigrate, to go to the Canadian Northwest in preference to the Western States. This policy should result in much good to this country.

While we in town have been congratulating ourselves on the successful operation of the new sewer, the unfortunate inhabitants of the flat immediately north of the Barracks have been driven out of house and home by the overflow of the lordly Wascana.—Regina Leader.

It is hardly necessary to bring the projected "Soo" road any further than to the source of the Wascana. A line of boats could run to the headwaters of this lordly stream, and convey the passengers to the capital. "The Wascana River Navigation Company" would sound well at any rate.

Waghorn's Guide for April just out contains the new time card of the Northern Pacific taking effect on the 3rd inst. The changes are also recorded on the Galt road. The sailings of Atlantic steamships are fully given with information of service and the new summer rates of passage. A number of new post offices are shown as opened with their location and stage connections, also new money-order offices. Additions have been made to the list of banks in the provinces. Municipal offices and the general business tables contain all additions and changes to date.

A newspaper to be called "The Winnipeg Argus" is shortly to be published in the Manitoba metropolis.

The paper is to be Conservative in politics, and will be under the editorial management of Mr. W. Frank Lynn. The newspaper will support provincial and Northwestern interests; a vigorous immigration policy with a view to the speedy settlement of Manitoba and the Territories; a strict control over all public expenditure without impairing the efficiency of the public service. It will devote considerable space to explain to incoming settlers the best methods of starting farming operations, with a view to success and prosperity, and to show to foreign capitalists the advantages to be derived from investment of capital in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL LINES,

The Cheapest and Quickest

— ROUTE —
— To the —
OLD - COUNTRY !

FROM	FROM	FROM
LIVERPOOL	PORTLAND	HALIFAX
Numidian March 10th	March 21st	April 2nd
Parisian " 24th	April 10th	April 16th
Mongolian April 7th	" 28th	" 30th

CABIN :
\$40 \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80, Upwards.
Intermediate \$25, Steerage \$20.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent. Prepaid passages arranged from all points.

Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to
J. K. STEVENSON, Agent,
Moose Jaw.
Or to ROBERT KEER, General Passenger Agt., Winnipeg.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

HIGHWAY OF THE WORLD,

For roadbed and equipment has a national reputation.

ITS SLEEPING
— AND —
DINING CARS

are models of luxury and elegance. First class coaches and free colonist cars are run on all through trains.

THE LOWEST RATES

— To —
Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa,
Quebec, New York and
All Eastern Points,
Always Made.

Cheapest Rates to
ST. PAUL, CHICAGO
and all Southern Points.

Rates to Coast Points \$10 and \$5 lower than by any other route. Baggage checked through to destination.

Direct connection made at Vancouver with the "Empress" Steamers for points in China, Japan, Etc. These steamers are new and nothing that human ingenuity can devise or money procure has been spared in their construction.

For full particulars as to rates, etc., apply to
J. K. STEVENSON,
Agent, Moose Jaw.

or to ROBT. KEER, General Pass. Agent, Winnipeg.

DRAYING.

The undersigned begs to announce that he is prepared to do Draying at

SHORTEST NOTICE.

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— Taken for —
CELLAR DIGGING,
AND FURNISHING BUILDING STONE.
PAUL OSTRANDER.

SHAVING
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SHAVING,
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ORDERS FOR DRAYING

Promptly Executed.

Teams on Hand at all Hours

E. A. BAKER & CO.

Stock-Taking 1892

Will begin this month and as we desire to reduce our Large Stock

SPECIAL :: INDUCEMENTS !

will be offered for the balance of month to

PARTIES PURCHASING QUANTITIES.

BLUESTONE ! BLUESTONE !

Farmers secure your supply early as the demand is expected to exceed the supply.

FRESH ARRIVALS !

GREEN FRUITS :

APPLES,
ORANGES,
GRAPES,
LEMONS, &C.

FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS,
Special Prices on Application.

GALT COAL ALWAYS ON HAND.

CARD !

The undersigned desires gratefully to thank the public for their confidence and support in the past, and also to acquaint them that, from and after this date, the Credit System of the past is discontinued. All accounts are now closed, and a settlement during the month of March must be had with all the past customers whose accounts are still unpaid. All existing engagements on my part for the supply of Lumber will be carried out as agreed upon.

The conditions on which Lumber will be supplied, other than by SPOT CASH, will appear in advertisement shortly.

H. MCDOUGALL.

Moose Jaw, March 1st, 1892.

SETTLERS
— CALL AND SEE MY STOCK OF —
SETTLERS
STOVES AND FURNITURE

Exeuvtroughing, Roofing and General Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

— AGENT FOR —

The : Alaska : Sientide : and : Superior : Jewel : FURNACES,
THE BEST FURNACES MADE IN CANADA.

Estimates Furnished for Heating Buildings of any size
Persons Requiring HOT AIR FURNACES call for Estimates
REFERENCES—C. A. GASS, JOHN RUTHERFORD.

JOHN BRASS, (Opposite Post Office)

4
GOOD TEAMS

— of —
Working or Brood Mares !
FOR SALE.

Apply to

WM. MCCARTER,

Moose Jaw.

WM. WALSH.

"SAL MORGAN'S FACE."

FROM REAL LIFE

I never shall forget her face, that face so terrible to see,
All seemed and seemed, and not a trace,
Of what a woman's face should be,
One eye half closed, the mouth drawn down,
Her looks I never can efface.
No, never, while my memory lasts, shall I
Forget Sal Morgan's face,
She walks along the slippery kerb in one of
London's busy streets,
Some matches in her wasted hand account
Every one she meets.
Yet in the past this wretched soul, a bright
And handsome lass had been,
And now, if she but had her due, should
Be classed as a heroine.
Ten years ago, on Christmas Eve, a cry was
Heard of "Fire; fire!"
The engines rattled down the streets, and
People rushed with one desire,
On, on the horses quickly sped, the firemen's
Shouts rang clear and loud,
It was difficult to get along in such a rush-
ing, noisy crowd,
But now, the street is quiet, at last the
flaming house is now in view,
And at the glare the people shout, as
though the sight was glorious too,
A woman cries "my child, my child!" in the
very topmost room,
Will no one help, "my child, my child,"
oh, save her from so cruel a doom!
Too late, the flames already shoot their fiery
tongues through every pane,
"Too late, to save your child," they say,
but you at least are not to blame,
Yet what is this? a woman's form, a shawl
bound tightly round her head,
Climb up the fire escape in haste, "I'll
save your child, please God," she said,
Up, up the ladder like a cat she springs, and
does not pause or flinch,
The people spell bound, stand and stare,
she is a heroine every inch,
Through fire and smoke and broken glass
she clammers swiftly in the room,
What madness, everybody cries, she faint
must seek a fiery doom.
But now, each eye is strained, and lo, they
see her clutching to the wail,
A child held tightly to her breast, and
then there came a fearful crash,
She does not fall—a fireman's arm holds her
—and down the fire escape,
Her rescue from the jaws of death, the
girl and child are 'tis too late,
For months she hovered near death's door,
and then when she at last got well
she was so horrible a sight, that people
shunned her like a spell.
She'd no reward, no purse of gold, to make
her life a pleasant one,
But she must go on to the end, a creature
that the world will shun,
Yet she a great reward will gain, she yet
will prove her Maker's love,
When she shall leave this heartless world
and join the angels up above
—EDWARD CLARK.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Winnipeg Commercial says:—"W. W. Bole, Druggist, Moose Jaw, intends erecting a solid brick store this season. Several others are talking of building on the lots cleared off by the fire. The council intend to enforce the fire-limits-by-law which will make the business part of the town much safer than it has been in the past."

Lord Stanley, of Preston, intends to resign the office of Governor-General in the course of the summer. Lord Lansdowne also intends to leave India in December, when he will have completed four years of office as Viceroy. It is not improbable that Lord Stanley may be appointed to India; but in the event of the English Conservative Government's retaining office, his services may be required in the cabinet.

In the senate on Friday last, the act to amend the Northwest Territories act, providing for the appointing of stipendiary magistrates who are to have the powers of justices of the peace, received its second reading. Mr. Abbott explained that it is intended to meet the desire of various towns which require special magistrates.

The Northern Pacific line is in bad shape just now, and the railroad officials state they are having more trouble this spring to keep their line open than ever before. On March 31st, the train for Winnipeg encountered a regular lake in the vicinity of Grafton, N. D., the track being covered with water for a distance, it is said, of nearly three miles. It was found impossible to get through this, and the scheme hit upon was to transfer the passengers in boats. This transfer occupied three or four hours, and other long delays were encountered. The result was that the train arrived at Winnipeg over 24 hours late.

A special Canadian Pacific train arrived in Winnipeg last week having on board nearly three hundred English settlers and forty or fifty foreigners, most of whom were Germans. This party which crossed the ocean on the steamer Oregon, was in charge of the Rev. Mr. Halstead, of Portage la Prairie, who has been doing valuable immigration work in England for several months. Many of these settlers are bound for Manitoba points, Brandon receiving a

large share and a party of twenty-three having decided to locate in the Oak Lake district. Depot Master Swain, who is probably the best judge in such matters, declared that this party was composed of the best class of English people that has ever reached here on a colonist train.

The Washington Senate, in secret session reached, on March 25th, a practical agreement to ratify the Behring sea arbitration treaty with a provision that the ratification shall not take effect until an agreement has been reached on the modus vivendi issue. No formal action was taken on the treaty, and it went over until the 28th in order that absent senators might be notified to be present on that day, thus allowing a full vote to be had.

The latest news is that the senate will probably ratify the arbitration treaty next week unconditionally, the feeling now being prevalent in the senate that no un friendly act should be committed by the U. S. So that the onus of any open hostilities, if any should occur, will be thrown on the British government.

The largest driving belt ever manufactured in Canada is that which is now placed in position on the driving pulleys of the Royal Electric Light Company's new engine, and will transmit 800 horse power. It is made without a rivet and is a solid mass of leather three ply, cemented together by a pressure of 30 tons weight from the press. Its width is 53 inches; length 120 feet and about an inch in thickness, and of 2,000 lbs weight. The outside of the belt is without a patch, while the whole contains 100 steer hides selected as to superiority from a collection of over 2,000 steers. From the press the belt will be submitted to a special process whereby the surface will be made proof against oil absorption, when it will be ready for use. The makers, Robin & Sadler, are also manufacturing a belt 40 inches wide three ply, for the Royal Electric Co.'s new 600 horse power engine.

EA FAMA VAGATUR.

Many of the old rail-roads and construction men, engaged on the Canadian Pacific Railway when the same was being built through Moose Jaw, Calgary, and across the Rockies, will remember the character below mentioned. He was the king of liars.—One of a number of surveyors who were "snacking" during the winter in the Rockies, tells this yarn "concerning the polished and interesting fil-teller, 'Lying Al' as he was familiarly called. "One evening, just as the sun was beginning to hide behind the snow-cold turrets surrounding our home, a stranger seated upon a reversed and wise-looking mule, rode slowly up the canyon. We invited him to become our guest for the night, to which he assented; and, after partaking generously of what we had to offer, he filled his pipe and quickly prepared to enjoy solid comfort. One of my comrades, had brought with him from the east a very intelligent and well trained Irish water-spaniel, capable and willing to show his skill in performing before strangers, so, after going through numerous feats, such as jumping through a hoop, etc., the stranger remarked that he had met a wonderful dog out in the foot hills. "Yes! What about him?" we enquired. "Well, gentle," said our guest, "one day I was a jogging along I see a squatter's cabin and wishing to spell my old mule a bit, rode up to the door and knocked when it was politely opened by a beautiful collie dog. He motioned me to enter by a graceful cant upwards of his head. As I did so he pushed a chair towards the fire place, and when I sat down brought me pipe, tobacco and knife. Watching me fill the pipe he rose up on his hind legs, took a match in his paw from a box on the wall, lit it and handed it to me. When I had sufficiently recovered to thank him for his courtesy, the sagacious animal glanced at a clock on the wall whose hands pointed to the dinner hour, and, seizing a basket between his teeth, went out doors returning with a basket of chips, evidently preparatory to getting a meal. Not wishing to impose on his good nature farther, I reached out my hand which he grasped with his paw, and shaking hands with the most wonderful dog I ever saw, withdrew." When the stranger had concluded I took him by the hand exclaiming: "You are Lying Al," to which he replied in the affirmative. His story had clearly revealed his identity.

THE STANDARD.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

This paper is pushing rapidly into the front rank of Canadian journalism. By dint of energy and enterprise it has succeeded in a few months in acquiring an excellent circulation, and becoming one of the permanent institutions of the country. While it makes a specialty of Territorial and important Canadian news is overlooked, and considerable attention is given in its columns to British and Foreign news. Subscription price, Daily \$6.00; Weekly \$1.50 per annum in advance.

J. K. McINNIS, Manager.

WM. WALSH.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables,
HIGH STREET.

Two car loads of first class horses just arrived.

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RIPSTEIN & CO'S.,

GREAT FIRE SALE!

All Damaged Goods Must be Sold.

We are now Opening
\$2,000 worth of
NEW DRY GOODS
AND GROCERIES.

All will be Sold at

GREAT BARGAINS!

Remember the Stand, River Street, West.

SALE TO COMMENCE MARCH 19TH

McCORMICK & SLATER,
MERCHANT TAILORS

— A Fine Assortment of —
Fence, English, Scotch, and
Canadian Woolens.

FINE TRADE A SPECIALTY.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
CHARGES MODERATE.

A call respectfully Solicited.
Next Door to T. W. Robinson. Main St.

JAMES BRASS,
Contractor and Builder.

SASHES, DOORS,
FRAME, & BLINDS, etc.

Estimates, Plans and Specifications Furnished on Application.

First-class workmanship Guaranteed.

RUSSELL WILSON,
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AGENT.

Draying to All Parts of
the Town.

Orders Executed at Shortest
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Bankers,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Head Office—CALGARY.
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Edmonton, Moose Jaw,
Vancouver, B. C.

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W. D. PALMER,
River Street, East.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE
KARN - ORGAN
which received the
HIGHEST AWARD

LATEST MEDAL
over all manufacturers in Canada. Genuine
Black Walnut Cases, beautiful in design
and of exquisite workmanship.

HEINTZMAN PIANOS.

Domestic & New Raymond
SEWING MACHINES.

Needles on hand, Oils a Specialty.

—o—
Installment Plan or liberal discount for cash.

For the Celebrated
BELL PIANO AND ORGAN.

The Best in the Market,

— or the —
White and New Williams

SEWING MACHINES,
—go to—

Wm. McCarter, Agent
Moose Jaw.

Prices and Terms to Suit
Purchasers.

Stock taken from farmers in
exchange for Organs and Sewing
Machines.

FARMERS

Of the

MOOSE JAW DISTRICT

We beg to announce to the Farmers of the Moose
Jaw District that we have made arrange-
ments for the handling of
a Full Line of

Agricultural Implements

and Machinery!

Independent of the Implement Firms recently
amalgamated thus affording them the benefits of
competition and a choice of Goods. We hope that
all our old customers and other buyers will appre-
ciate our efforts in this direction and continue the
same liberal patronage as in the past.

OUR STOCK!

WILL BE COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING

American Steel Binder,

MOWER AND RAKE,

BAIN WAGON,

LIGHT WHEELED RIGS

OF ALL KINDS

Hoe & Press Drills,

CUTAWAY AND SOLID

DISC HARROWS,

IRON HARROWS

AND THE CELEBRATED

COCKSHUTT PLOWS, ETC., ETC.

Hold your orders for Twine and all Implements until you see our
Samples which will arrive about the end of this month.

Thanking you for past favors and hoping that the same
fair dealings may continue between us as in the past, I remain,

YOURS TRULY,

C. A. GASS,

THE OSSIFIED MAN DEAD.

His Heart Found to be Wholly on the Right Side.

CONFINED TO HIS BED FOR NEARLY EIGHTEEN YEARS—UNABLE TO SIT IN A CHAIR—HE WAS LITTLE MORE THAN A SKELETON.

Port Jefferson, Mar. 30.—Edward Emmons, generally known as the ossified man, died yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. From time to time for years accounts of him have appeared in the newspaper. For nearly eighteen years he has lain in his bed almost as rigid in body and limb as a log of wood.

He ascribed his condition to inflammatory rheumatism. The physicians who from time to time examined him called it ankylosis, which is defined to be "marked stiffness, or absolute fusion, of a joint, which may be due to various morbid conditions of the structures entering into its formation." The hardening started in the toes of one of the feet, and the disease crept up joint by joint to the neck and head, finally locking the jaw.

Emmons was not 37 years old when he died. He went on the sea when he was 11, and was with Capt. William B. Dayton on the schooner Julia Willis at Georgetown, N. C., when the first attack of the disease came on him in the shape of a fever.

When the ship reached Port Jefferson he had to be taken to his home in a carriage, and shortly after that, his joints began to become stiff. For a year or so he was able to move around the house with the aid of crutches, but with the advance of the disease he soon was unable to move or rise, and was put to bed, where he remained for more than seventeen years. His left arm could be moved a little, but the rest of the body that escaped the advancing rigidity. When his jaws became locked some years ago, all food had to be pushed into his mouth through an opening formed by the absence of two front teeth. For some time past he had been able to take nothing but liquid food.

His body wasted away until it appeared to be little more than a covered skeleton. His mother and sisters were able to lift him from the bed with small effort. When lifted out of his bed his body always maintained its rigidity and to be supported in an inclined position like a plank.

About a week or two ago he appeared to be sinking, and Dr. J. E. Gildersleeve was summoned. He then discovered, according to his statement, last night to a reporter that the sick man's heart was wholly on the right side of the median line instead of the larger part being on the left. There was no valvular trouble as far as the physician could discover, but the heart was losing its power to beat. At each succeeding visit he made the heart beating appeared to be continued with more and more difficulty until yesterday morning at 4 o'clock it stopped.

Why the heart should be on the right side, Dr. Gildersleeve said, he was at a complete loss to explain. It must have been effected somehow, by the body's lying for years in one posture, although the doctor said, as far as he knew, such a case had never before been heard of.

There will be no autopsy performed. On the certificate, the cause of death will be put down simply as heart failure.

Emmons was able almost to his last hours to use his tongue and articulate his words with distinctness. His sight, hearing, and other senses were dimmed and deadened by the disease as it advanced.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS FLEET.

Recent Investigation Concerning the Ships Used by the Discoverer.

Europe and America view with each other at the present time in presenting to the world interesting facts, gleaned from researches in connection with Christopher Columbus and the discovery of this country, the commemoration of which is soon to be celebrated. The Austrian Maritime Review has recently published a very interesting illustrated article, the result of investigations that have been made, particularly in Spain, in order to ascertain beyond doubt the exact type and structure of the three ships which brought the great explorer to the boundaries of a new continent. These ships, as we already know, were called "caravels," but only the latest researches have gained for us the knowledge that this name did not apply to any particular class of vessel.

The Spaniards used the word "Carabela," which they borrowed from the Franciscan tongue, and which has its root in the Greek word "Karati," to designate ships that bore not the slightest resemblance to each other, either in construction or capacity.

The investigators gathered all possible proofs that could be furnished either by the admiral's diary, particularly the log book, and the sketches which Columbus published through Juan de la Cosa, a pilot, besides many ancient documents pertaining to the subject. This thoroughness on the part of the investigators has enabled them to furnish to the marine painter Rafael Manóvil means for executing an aquarelle, representing the fleet of Columbus.

The three vessels were the Santa Maria, the Nina, and the Pinta. The dimensions of the Santa Maria were as follows: Length of keel, 35 feet; between perpendiculars, 70 feet; displacement of tonnage, from 120 to 130. The crew numbered no more than ninety men at any time, and the ship was able to carry sufficient water and provisions for them. The admiral's diary speaks of the size of his lifeboat, but treats the armament only superficially. In mention, for example, that Dec. 26 the admiral caused to be fired "una lombarda una Espingarda."

The latter of these arms is very well known, while the former is a cannon of small caliber used in Lombardy. The tackle of the Santa Maria was that of a small three-masted vessel with five single sails. The mainmast had a scutcheon, the sketches show to have been round like a basket. The general form of the hull was that which was common to the round vessels of that age. In the stern the ship carried a large cabin-house, with a small one in the bow.

The seaworthiness of the Santa Maria was excellent. The admiral's diary speaks thus of it: "The vessel behaved splendidly in bad weather, it traveled with the swiftness of a good flyer." It was the same with the other ships, and the log records often fifteen Italian miles an hour, which is equal to eleven nautical miles, a speed that was very good for the vessels of that age.

The dimensions of the other two vessels are not recorded, but the sketches and the designs describe them as of smaller size. The Nina resembled the Santa Maria; the Pinta carried triangular sails, which were replaced with square ones after the first stop at the Canaries. Each vessel carried the Castilian flag on its mainmast, and the flag of the admiral on its mainmast. The Argonian arms were excluded by order of the queen, because Aragon refused to participate in defraying the expenses of the expedition. The admiral's flag was a white standard with a green cross between two

THE SUBSTITUTE.

In the railway depot of a busy, bustling town in Western Ontario a locomotive stood panting and snorting as if impatient to speed away on its journey.

The fireman was giving his last touch to the brightly polished brass work, while the engineer, seated in the cab, waited impatiently upon the platform beside the cab. Another train had just drawn into the station and its passengers were coming from the cars and hurrying away. Some of them overheard a portion of the conversation that was taking place between the two men as they passed, and one, a middle-aged, well-dressed individual, seemed greatly impressed with the few words that fell upon his ear, for he walked only a short distance before he paused, as if desirous of hearing more.

"There is no one in talking, Baxter," he had to make the run to-night, the listener heard the superintendent say in a voice that was by no means pleasant. "It makes no difference to me or to the stockholders if you do not come, but you must leave home. Your place is on this engine, and there you must remain or else quit the service of the company altogether."

"But sir," replied the driver, in a pleading tone, "do you understand, my wife is very near her dying end, and there is no one with her but our two little children and a kind neighbor, who cannot spend the whole night by her side."

"Do I not tell you there is no one about at the present time who can put in your place?"

"There is Sturges," suggested the other. "He is here in the depot at this moment."

"What that miserable inebriate! He'll never run a train another mile on this road."

"But, sir, he has not drunk a drop for two months."

"That is neither here nor there. He is not qualified to take your place, not even for a single trip."

"If I do not go, my wife will die," murmured the engineer as he turned away, and was about to mount to his seat in the cab when the stranger, who had loitered near, stepped up saying—

"I beg your pardon, gentlemen. Did I not hear you say that you wanted to secure the services of an engineer?"

"Well, what if we do?" brusquely asked the superintendent, looking at the man in some astonishment.

"I should like to offer myself if it would be of any use to you."

"But I do not know you," again returned the official. "It would be too much to trust this train in the hands of an old stranger."

"I have papers that will convince you I am competent," and the applicant drew from the inner breast pocket of his coat a leather wallet, and took therefrom a document, which he handed to the superintendent.

"This has reference to yourself, I presume said the official, glancing over it."

"But it bears a somewhat antiquated date."

"Very true, and for that reason I value it highly. But if I was a good man then I am doubly so now, for I have had all these years of experience."

"You do not know the road."

"Well, if you can convince me that you are capable of taking charge of the locomotive I will let Baxter lay off this trip," was the reluctant answer.

"Then the only way that I see to arrange the matter is for you and me to go to the engine, take a ride in the cab as far as I—"

"That is fifteen miles, and there you meet the accommodation returning here. I think that in that short run I can prove to you that I understand the business."

Just at that moment the two minute bell struck.

"Well, well, get aboard, and we'll see what you can do," and the three men climbed into the cab.

"Now you lead me your overalls and jumper," said the stranger to the engineer.

"For I do not care to spoil a good suit of clothes."

"Oh, certainly," replied Baxter, who up to this time had been so astonished that he had not uttered a word.

After drawing the clothes on, the new engineer grasped the throttle with his left hand, thrust his head out of the window and said—

"Now we are ready."

Then came the signal to start, and the next instant the complicated machinery was set in motion, but so gentle was the start made that scarcely a person on the train realized that they were under the way till cars had drawn out of the depot. Gradually the speed was increased until they were soon running upon their regular time.

The superintendent could not refrain from casting several glances of approval at Baxter as he noticed how deftly the stranger handled his "iron horse." As they drew near the junction a short distance from L—, the regular engineer reached for the whistle cord to sound the usual blast but he found the hand of his substitute there before him, who said to him with a kind smile—

"You see I know the road."

"Truly you do," replied the superintendent, "and although I am taking great chances I think I will let you go with the train while Baxter and I return by the accommodation."

As Baxter was about to step out of the cab when the engine stopped at L—, he grasped the hand of the stranger, and said with deep feeling in his voice—

"Oh, sir, you have done me a great favor to-night, and rest assured if ever lies in my power I shall repay it."

"Don't mention it," was the hearty rejoinder. "Hurry home to your wife and don't worry about the train; everything will be all right."

Accordingly the superintendent and Baxter returned to their homes on the way train; but the former felt by no means easy in his own mind and remained in his office until midnight, when he received a despatch from the end of the line saying that train Number Sixty-eight had arrived all right and on time.

As the official seated himself at his desk the following morning his eyes rested upon a note from the president of the entire system, stating that he would arrive on the 2:15 train and wished to see him on important business.

The clock on the clock in the superintendent's office was resting at a quarter past four when Baxter entered.

"Well," began the official, as he recognized his caller, "are you going to shrink another trip to-night?"

"No, sir, my wife is much easier and I shall be at my post. I came up to thank you for letting me off last night."

"Oh, it's turned out all right, I'm thankful to say."

He would have gone farther had not the door opened and two gentlemen entered.

THE SUBSTITUTE.

In the railway depot of a busy, bustling town in Western Ontario a locomotive stood panting and snorting as if impatient to speed away on its journey.

The fireman was giving his last touch to the brightly polished brass work, while the engineer, seated in the cab, waited impatiently upon the platform beside the cab. Another train had just drawn into the station and its passengers were coming from the cars and hurrying away. Some of them overheard a portion of the conversation that was taking place between the two men as they passed, and one, a middle-aged, well-dressed individual, seemed greatly impressed with the few words that fell upon his ear, for he walked only a short distance before he paused, as if desirous of hearing more.

"There is no one in talking, Baxter," he had to make the run to-night, the listener heard the superintendent say in a voice that was by no means pleasant. "It makes no difference to me or to the stockholders if you do not come, but you must leave home. Your place is on this engine, and there you must remain or else quit the service of the company altogether."

"But sir," replied the driver, in a pleading tone, "do you understand, my wife is very near her dying end, and there is no one with her but our two little children and a kind neighbor, who cannot spend the whole night by her side."

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SCOTCH HOME RULE.

Outline of a Bill That is to be Submitted to Parliament.

Twelve of the leading Scotch members have introduced in Imperial Parliament a bill for the creation of a Scottish legislative body. All the Liberal members returned from Scotland have given their adhesion to the measure, and many of the English members, including some Conservatives, have privately signified their approval.

The members responsible for the bill are Sir John Kinloch, Dr. Hamilton, Messrs. Hunter, A. L. Brown, Buchanan, Long, Easement, Phillips, E. R. Robertson, John Wilson, Shires Will, Q. C., and R. T. Reid, Q. C. Some of them were Home Rulers before Mr. Gladstone. The first part of the bill establishes in Scotland a Legislature, consisting of the Queen and a Scotch legislative body, "to make laws and alter and repeal any law in Scotland," except those which relate to matters of Imperial administration, including the army and navy, postal and telegraph services, treaties of peace and war, trade, navigation, coinage, copyright, patent rights, and succession to the Crown or regency. The Scotch Legislature shall not have the power of establishing or enlarging any religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or imposing any disability or conferring any privilege on account of religious belief; shall not abrogate or derogate from the right to establish and maintain the independent education, instruction, industry, or charity, or prejudicially affect the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction of that school, and shall not make any law imposing or relating to the duties of customs or excise.

The Scotch Parliament is to consist of the Scotch members returned to the Imperial Parliament, excepting those returned for Scotch universities. It will meet in autumn and consider all bills and all business relating to Scotland. The bill passed became law under the assent of the Queen, and will not require the sanction of the Imperial Parliament nor of the House of Lords. Neither the Imperial Parliament nor the Government shall have any power over or control over the Scotch Legislature. The Scotch Legislature shall be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and if that committee decides that the bill is not within the powers of the Scotch Parliament the assent of the Queen is to be withheld.

The executive government of Scotland shall be vested in the Queen and carried on by the Secretary for Scotland, with such officers and Council as may be provided by the Scotch Legislature. For the purpose of administration, the Scotch Legislature may impose taxes other than duties of customs or excise; shall create a Scotch consolidated fund, and shall have power to borrow money for the United Kingdom. All taxes imposed by the Scotch Legislature with all other public revenues under the control of the Government of Scotland shall be paid into the Scotch consolidated fund and appropriated to the public service of Scotland. The second part provides that all existing civil and criminal courts shall be maintained, subject, however, to abolition and alteration, and that "lords of session" shall be removed from office, on an address of the Scotch Legislature.

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SEASONABLE FUN.

Startling Figures—Deaths.
A painstaking man—A dentist.
A confidence game—A matrimony.
A happy medium—A wealthy clairvoyant.
The only way to get a hen out of the garden is to go slow but steady.
It is bad to be cut by a friend, but it is worse to be dropped by a friend.
"Er—Jenny dear. Who was it that was called in a little bit of authority?" "Adam, I guess."
"Lost your house out West?" "Yes."
"It must have been a great blow." "It was. I lost it in a hurricane."
"There's a great art," says Mickey Lennon, "in knowing what not to know when you don't want to know it."

What is the difference between a boy and a very pretty woman? One becomes a man and the other becomes a woman.
"Leary—'Still waiting for your ship to come in, eh?' Weary—'Oh, they've come. Whole fleet of 'em. All hardships.'"
She—'Since my return from the South of France I'm another woman.' Sarcastic friend—'How delighted your husband must be.'"
"Your bill," said the tailor, "is over- due." "That's bad English," replied the customer; "you should say over due and I'll believe you."

Judge—'If I let you off this time will you promise not to come back here again?' Prisoner—'Yes, but the fact is, I didn't come voluntarily this time.'"
Doctor—'My dear madame, there is nothing the matter with you—you only need rest.' "But, doctor, just look at my tongue!" "Needs rest, too, madame."

A dress reformer.
"Bifurcation" is vexation.
"Suspenders are a bad habit."
"Frankie is the best," comforted me, and "blonkers" drive me mad.
"Jennie," said the young woman solemnly, "I'm never going to have anything to do with another church fair." "Why not?" "All the young men are over at the dining-table getting on who will get the oyster. It's it scandalous!"

To Protect Game and Fish.

The Ontario Game and Fish Commission, appointed in November, 1890, has finished its labor, and its report was submitted to the provincial legislature last week. The province was divided by the commissioners into districts, and a large number of witnesses were examined in each district. The commissioners report as follows:

The answers received by the commissioners to the questions sent out by them, and the evidence heard from witnesses who appeared before them to give evidence, point to a state of affairs which, as far as the game and fish of the province are concerned, is most alarming. It would have been well if the commission, which is now making its report, had been issued years ago. On all sides, from every quarter, has been heard the same sickening tale of merciless ruthless and remorseless slaughter. Where but a few years ago game was plentiful it is hardly to be found, and there is great danger that, as in the case of the buffalo, even those animals which have been so numerous as to be looked upon with contempt will soon become extinct.

In many places where game animals formerly abounded large tracts of land are being cleared up, the cutting down of the forests, the introduction of railways, the ravages of the wolves, the indiscriminate hunting of the human assassin and the use of dynamite and other explosives, all tend to the general decrease of the game and fish of the land. This is to be regretted, and is indeed a deplorable state of affairs, not only from the sportsman's but from an economic point of view.

The good which would undoubtedly accrue to the masses from a liberal supply of cheap game and fish food is now minimized to such an extent as to be almost unobtainable. What game is left now goes, either to give the tables of the rich, or to the neighboring republic, where larger quantities are obtained for it than can possibly be had in Canada.

The amount of money put in circulation annually by sportsmen is enormous, although your commissioners regret that they have been quite unable to form even an approximate estimate of the amount so spent in the legitimate pursuit of fish and game. It will be readily seen that the money paid out for powder, shot, firearms, fishing rods and tackle, trappers' traps, and the like, camp supplies and hire of guides and the many incidental necessities to the sportsman, amounts yearly to a sum which is not easily guessed at, and there are many localities and many families in the province who depend chiefly on this source of revenue for their livelihood.

As the game and fish supply decreases year by year, the money put into circulation also decreases proportionately, and in inverse ratio, if the game is protected, the province re-stocked as far as possible and pains taken to preserve and propagate the supply, the community would benefit materially thereby.

Your commissioners, having therefore given the most careful attention to the matters presented for their consideration, and having weighed most carefully the evidence presented to them, keeping ever in mind that their duty was to recommend such measures as would conduce towards the preservation and protection of game and fish, even although such recommendations might give offence to some selfish men who call themselves sportsmen, beg to make several recommendations.

It was recommended that the killing of deer be entirely stopped for 5 years in the counties of Bruce, Grey and Simcoe as far north as the Severn river and the eastern boundary of Ontario's sportsmen to be allowed to kill only two deer per season and a more; that foreign sportsmen must obtain a permit to kill deer and pay a fee for same; that a force of game wardens be appointed to protect the deer; that moose, elk and caribou be more closely protected; that all exportations of game birds be prohibited; that no quail, snipe, woodcock, wild turkey or partridge be allowed to be sold for 3 years; that the shooting of wild ducks in the spring be prohibited. In regard to the preservation of fish the commissioners advise that netting be entirely abolished and that gill netting only allowed by permission of game and fish commission and that such a commission be at once established, and that a bounty of \$1 per head be paid for wolves.

There is no vice that doth so cover a man with shame as to be discovered in a lie.

If a young lady has that discretion and modesty without which all knowledge is of little worth, she will never make an ostentatious display of it, because she will rather be intent on acquiring more, than in displaying what she has.

Everybody has Enemies.

Men are continually heard talking of their enemies. It seems to be universally understood that everybody has enemies. We hear of such and such a person being disliked; or, but then he has many enemies. We hear of some one having been extremely unfortunate—he had made himself many enemies. I believe there is a great many enemies in all this, and that scarcely any one has enemies worthy of the name, much less that any one is ever seriously injured by them. People are in general too much engrossed, each by his own affairs, to make any very active war against each other. Jealous, envious, rancorous, they often are, but to wage positive hostilities, they are for the most part too indifferent. Though it were otherwise, society is not now constituted in such a way as to admit of one man being to any serious extent hurtful to another. When I hear, therefore, of any man attributing his non-success in business, the invariably severe treatment of his books in the exhibition, to enemies, I feel that a cause inadequate to the effect has been cited and, while listening politely, do not believe, though I daresay he does.

The fact is, this propensity to attribute our misdeeds to enemies is merely the refuge of our self-love. Admitting possible exceptions, it may be said emphatically that we are none of us anybody's enemy but our own. We are all, however, our own enemies. The same is true of corporations and institutions. Hence it is the merchant who effects his own ruin; it is the author who writes himself down. Dynasties, ministries, parties, die not by suicide. And it is the friends of great causes and venerable systems who are most apt to be the obstructions of the one and the destroyers of the other.

The laboring people have a notion that the rest of the community are their enemies. Any one who mingles with the rest of the community must be their enemy, for they are good-looking towards the labourers, are constantly speculating about the means of benefiting them, and in reality spend largely in their behalf. They are not the enemies of the working classes; but it is not difficult to see who are. It is the working-classes themselves, who, arrogating the privilege of dispensing with forethought and self-denial, and throwing on others the blame of all mischances, subject themselves to such bitter war, that if one tenth of it were really visited on any one set of people by another, the world would ring with it forever. What should we think, for instance, of a Government which should force its industrious millions to spend each a large portion of his gains in indulging in pleasures which are not only injurious to health and morals? Yet this, we know, is done by the working-classes themselves. What should we think of a master who permitted no new entrant into his work without a sum of money being paid to make a feast with his workmen, and might be to raise such a sum? Yet exclusions of this kind are common among the men themselves.

Some men are said to have a turn for making enemies, while to others is awarded the praise of having none. But though there is such a thing as enemy-making, it amounts to little, such enemies being seldom able to do any harm. The more narrowly we examine our position, and the things which affect us in the world, the more we are convinced that our only formidable enemies are ourselves. The tongue that truly detracts from our credit and glory is our own tongue; the hand that most mercilessly spoils us of our property is our own hand. All the real malice in this world is done apart from the mere commonplace killings of men and women are self-murders. Conceit tells us a different tale, and we are too ready to lay on the flattering union. But all glory and honor, all the things which will be in proportion to our seeing the truth as it really stands; namely, that the hardest obstacles, the most real dangers, lie in the perverse impulses of our own nature.

The Short Girl.

The short girl has many advantages over the tall one. She has to go through life looking up, and nothing is so becoming to eyes as that. Her lashes are more, and so does her hair. There are curves of cheek, chin and throat that look their prettiest to a man who must glance down to them.

A small girl is more easily held and more easily kissed. It is to her that the face of a man is turned, and it is more epicurean and satisfactory to reach down to the upturned lips, says the Kansas City Star.

It is comfortable when you hold a girl over your knee to have her head just come to your shoulder, instead of having it sort of hang over—surplus, as it were.

Everything about a small girl is likely to be a provocation—the unexpectedly tiny hand, the distracting morsels of feet, the little head, the little nose.

A small girl can be fascinating even in a temper, she can be delicious when she cries, she can even be lovely when she pouts, and none of these moods so well on a big woman.

Then, too, the man in love is inclined to pet names, and he wants to call his girl "Birdy," whether she weighs 200 or not, yet he is not sensible to the appropriateness of the title when given to a real little thing.

A man likes to feel big, by comparison at least. A really large man does not object to seeming almost a giant beside the girl of his heart, and it is almost necessary to the short man's vanity that he shall seem big to the little creature he is going to marry. It is a very fetching, so have the girl say, "Please, dear, my neck gets so tired—you're so tall." Don't you know what that means? Well, get a bit of a girl and you'll find out. On the whole, the small girl has the best of it.

THE O.P.R. ROUTE.

The British Admiralty Will Send Another Batch of Men From Halifax to Vancouver.

A telegram from London, announces that the Admiralty has notified the Canadian Pacific railway of an intention to send two hundred and three men in charge of three officers from Halifax to Vancouver about the middle of May. H.M.S. Daphne and the ship's company are in commission, R.C. Beaufort. The Admiralty officials speak in the highest terms of the efficiency of the Canadian Pacific service, and say the route will prove of great utility to the Empire. This action of the Admiralty will probably arouse misconceptions in some quarters, and to prevent this it is clearly stated that the course was decided upon before the Behring Sea dispute assumed a critical stage.

The first consignment of tea from Natal has been sold in London.

Information Wanted.

We shall abide by the Verdict of the people

As to Whether We Should or Should Not Submit

To the Restrictions of the Combines.

We respectfully solicit your opinion, and ask for your answer to the following questions:

1. Do combines operate in the interest of the people?

2. Is the existence of middlemen of benefit to consumers?

3. Is it an advantage to the public to have watches described, illustrated and catalogued with prices noted plain figures?

We are fighting tremendous odds, and to know if the majority endorse our policy?

We will pay for this information, and invite everyone to send us his honest and candid opinion. We cannot expect the public to take up their time with our affairs without some incentive other than the honest desire to champion the dealer whose motto is "Unrestricted Trade," and, therefore, we have decided to offer an additional inducement as follows: We will send by registered mail, postpaid, a Gentleman's 14 Karat Gold-Plated Vest Chain, guaranteed to wear equal to solid gold for 10 years, retail price \$5 upon receipt of your answers to the above three questions and the nominal sum of \$2.

15,000 of these chains will be given away to create an interest with the public in our great fight, Frank S. Taggart & Co. versus the Canadian Association of Jobbers in American Goods.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, Album and Buyers' Guide of 200 pages, containing descriptive engravings and prices of Watches, Jewellery, Diamonds, Silverware, Clocks, Art Goods, Gents' Arms, Ammunition, Bicycles and Sporting Requisites, value \$50 cents, will be mailed free to everyone answering above questions.

FRANK S. TAGGART & CO.

89 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

Chicago is not the only place that offers a moral for Canadians to dwell on. New Jersey has recently developed some extraordinary symptoms of boodling. Those gigantic corporations the Reading Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley and Seaboard railroads, who, with the Pennsylvania road, control all the vast output of coal in the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania, sought to pass a bill for the purpose of securing a monopoly for corruption purposes. There were nineteen state senators to be worked, after whom the state assemblymen had to be looked. Eleven previously antagonistic senators had been duly lassoed, and only one remained to be secured. All the real malice in this world is done apart from the mere commonplace killings of men and women are self-murders. Conceit tells us a different tale, and we are too ready to lay on the flattering union. But all glory and honor, all the things which will be in proportion to our seeing the truth as it really stands; namely, that the hardest obstacles, the most real dangers, lie in the perverse impulses of our own nature.

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Every man has his chain and his clog, only it is looser and tighter at one man than to another. And he is more at ease who takes up than he who drags it.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE!

BLUESTONE!

At - BOLE'S - DRUG - STORE.

Call and Examine the quality, and leave your order, or secure a supply.

Present indications are that it will be Scarce.

PRICE

10 Cts. Per Lb.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1892.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Felix Plante, who has been lying at the door of death for some weeks is slowly mending.

Mr. Whyte, General Superintendent of the Western Division of the C. P. R., accompanied by Mr. C. W. Milestone, took a trip over the Prince Albert branch during the early part of the present week.

The Manitoba provincial Government evidently appreciate Principal Goggin's services in normal work. On account of ill health they have granted him, if he so desires, leave of absence until May, but the doctors will not allow him to leave the city at present.

Life of Charles H. Spurgeon. "The Greatest of Living Preachers," by Russell Conwell, L. L. B., D. D., L. L. D. The Napoleon of Holy Warfare is Dead. Send in your orders early. 500 Pages. Price \$1.50.

Seymour Green, Agent.

The resignation from the Executive of Mr. Clinkskill has caused considerable discussion. It seems that his reason is that he considered that he would not be serving his constituents by countenancing the action of the Executive in their policy regarding separate schools.

Michael Davitt's article in The Nineteenth Century warmly praising the North-west, attracts attention, seeing his former hostility to emigration. He urges an imperial loan of \$10,000,000 sterling at lowest interest to the Dominion and local Governments to settle 100,000 select colonists now driven to the British cities from the rural districts.

Ladies' Aid Society.

The Ladies' Aid of Wesley Church, Pioneer, will give a Social on Wednesday evening April 13th. Admission 25cts. Doors open at 19 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Mr. Bole's Sign.

The sign over Mr. Bole's door, to which we referred in last week's issue, is the work of Mr. Frank Meller. It reflects great credit upon the painter, and this sign will doubtless be the forerunner of many from Mr. Meller's brush.

New Firm for Winnipeg.

The firm of Lang & Co., Biscuit manufacturers, have opened a Manitoba branch to meet the demands of their steadily increasing trade in Manitoba and the Territories. The agency will be under the management of Mr. A. E. Scott, late of Peterborough, Ont.

Dilatory Dispatchers.

A gentleman who was bringing several cars of stock to the North West, was delayed several hours on the Grand Trunk. He sent the following unique telegram to the chief dispatcher: "If you do not give faster train orders, our sucking colts will be old horses before we reach North Bay."

Leaving for Virden.

Mr. J. F. Watkins who has been on the TIMES staff since the starting of the paper in 1889, left for Virden on Monday night. Mr. Watkins is starting in the newspaper line with Mr. J. N. McDonald. He leaves Moose Jaw carrying with him the best wishes of the TIMES as well as a large number of friends for his future success.

Mr. J. J. Young of the Leader staff returned from Ottawa on Tuesday last.

Asst. Superintendent Hibbick Married.

Asst. Superintendent Hibbick, of Medicine Hat was married on the 30th ult. in St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbick will shortly return to their home in Medicine Hat.

New Engines for Moose Jaw.

The first of two new locomotive engines for the Moose Jaw-Swift Current run arrived on Monday. The engine is a model of modern mechanism. Mr. Daniel McLean our popular passenger engineer is to handle the throttle.

The Imperial Co.

To-night, Friday, the Belmont-Gray Co., which played here some four weeks since, will produce in Russell Hall, the beautiful 4-act English Society drama, *Heale Kirks*. All the favorites, including Miss Kate Dalglish and C. M. Gray, in the cast. General admission 50c, Reserved Seats 75c, on sale at Bole's.

New Postal Regulations.

The postal authorities give notice that circulars or other matter printed in characters resembling typewriting can only pass at letter rate.

Mail matter, addressed to the government departments at Ottawa, can only pass free when addressed to a minister or his private secretary, or to a deputy head, or the secretary of a department.

Supplementary Estimates.

Supplementary estimates amounting to \$900,000 were brought down last week. They provide for a salary for an assistant storekeeper and an accountant for the Manitoba penitentiary; additional dredging for Manitoba, \$3,000; bridge over Old Man river, \$10,000; schools in the North west Territories, \$26,000.

Rise of the Red.

The Red river is rapidly rising, and at present is at its highest mark. Owners of boat houses and other property on the river's banks have been losers. Reports from towns below the boundary state that the river is in a rather dangerous condition, and damage has resulted by the spring freshets, in the washing away of railway track and smaller bridges. The Northern Pacific trains have been seriously delayed.

Curling in Canada.

In the April number of the Dominion Illustrated Monthly, the concluding instalment is given of "Curling in Canada," by James Hedley, and is, it possible, even more interesting and bright than the first part; portraits are given of the most prominent Canadian curlers, including one of the Harston rink of three years ago, showing out well the handsome "physiognomies" of Messrs. Harston, Patterson, McDonald, Carbert and Milestone.

Cordage Factory.

Messrs. Merrick, Anderson & Co., of Winnipeg, have received the following from Montreal dated March 20th:

"You might convey to our friends in Winnipeg the information that we are making every possible effort to rush forward the construction of our Winnipeg factory, and that within a very few weeks now to have the work in actual operation."

(Sgd.) A. W. Morris,
Vice Pres. of the Consumers Cordage Co., Ltd.

The Spring Show.

To-morrow the Agricultural Society inaugurate a new departure. A Spring Show for horses and bulls will be held. As we have said in a previous issue, the farmers can best spare the time in early spring. In the fall every day lost from the farm may mean the loss of many dollars.

The society are pushing the show with their usual energy, and it is hoped that it will be a success in every respect.

Meeting of School Board.

Minutes of meeting held April 6th. Present, Messrs. Baker, Sharp, and Hicks. After minutes read and adopted.

Treasurer's report read as follows: Receipts: Balance on hand \$164.54; Town Council \$708.00; L. G. Governor \$509.15; Expenditure: H. A. Ivor, \$509.72; Teachers' salaries \$480.29; Mrs. Seal, \$20.00; Taxes \$2.00; James Brass \$103.25; other expenses \$30.30; Balance on hand \$264.14. Also statement of assets and liabilities.

Hicks, Sharp.—That report be adopted.—Carried.

The following accounts were passed: R. Bogue, \$12.40; W. W. Bole, \$19.05; Pub. Co. \$3.00; Wm. Seal, \$20.00. Tenders were received from Richard Smale and Mrs. Tapley, for the position of Janitor. Sharp—Hicks.—That Tender of Richard Smale be accepted, appointment 1st May to 1st Dec. Thirty days' notice from either side to terminate. Salary \$150.00 per annum.—Carried.

Owing to lack of space we are compelled to hold over till next issue an interesting letter from R. L. Alexander Esq., published in an Ontario paper in reply to a letter from Mr. Thos. Club, formerly of this place, who wrote to Mr. Alexander asking for information re Moose Jaw district.

Charged to Regina.

Corporal Doyle, of the N. W. M. P. formerly of Moose Jaw was a passenger on No. 2 on Monday night. Paddy is looking hearty. His sojourn at Calgary seems to have agreed with him.

Real Estate in Moose Jaw.

Two of Regina's citizens bought property in Moose Jaw this week at an advanced price. Mrs. McFall also purchased two lots on High St for \$400.00 which is an advance of \$50.00 per lot she is going to erect a large Hotel on them.

BIRTH.

Nicole, — At Medicine Hat, on the 28th ult., the wife of W. L. Nicole, of a son.

DIED.

BATTELL.—At the residence of her husband, on April 6th, Mary Jane, beloved wife of Henry Battell.

In Memoriam.

"TECH DREAM LIBER." Her earthly troubles o'er, she rests in peace, At peace with God and man—her course was run. In Death there's Life—bid sorrow's tears to cease.

His will be done.

None in old age, the autumn of her year, Her task on earth fulfilled, life's charms had fled; Father and children weep for her so dear, Who now is dead.

Rest! mother, wife, now 'neath the mould'ring sod, 'Tis vain to weep, yet sad to say farewell, Thou hast been welcomed to the home of God.

And all is well.

Our God who art in Heaven, 'twas his decree, So mother-earth enfolds thee to her breast,

On prairie dear, without a sheltering tree, She sleeps at rest.

Peace, peace be still! Beyond the voiceless shore, In lands celestial, far from human strife, Heaven's anthem sweet is swelling evermore, In Death there's Life.

LOST.

At the late fire a new grain scoop. Finder will please leave it at Amable's stable.

SIO REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the return, or for such information as will lead to the recovery of a team of geldings, one a roan, white stripe in face and left hind foot split in front the other bay, the one in with one white hind foot, shod on front feet. These animals strayed from 18-17-36 W. 2nd St., about three weeks ago.

J. A. HILL, Moose Jaw.

CHOPPING.

Having purchased a First Class Three Roll Crusher, I will crush grain every Thursday, Friday and Saturday, on Sec. 34, Tp. 17, R. 26, six and one-half miles north of town. Grain to be crushed must be well cleaned and free from nails, etc. Price 10 cents per hundred. Strictly cash.

JAS. W. SMITH.

The undersigned begs to announce that he has purchased a first class 3 Roller "Flurry" chopper, and that he will chop at his farm, six and one-half miles north of town, on Main trail, every Tuesday, and on the succeeding day if necessary. Price 10 cents per hundred. A supply of coarse barley and wheat chop kept always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT CHOPPE

A GOLD WATCH FREE.

And Other Elegant Articles to Those Who Can Read This Notice.

FOR'S PRIZE. The undersigned has the honor to announce that he has purchased a first class 3 Roller "Flurry" chopper, and that he will chop at his farm, six and one-half miles north of town, on Main trail, every Tuesday, and on the succeeding day if necessary. Price 10 cents per hundred. A supply of coarse barley and wheat chop kept always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT!

Residence with stable and two lots on River street, also one house on Main Street. This is a bargain. Apply to

W. D. PALMER.

House for Sale.—Frame, six rooms, two fifty feet lots, wire fence, at a bargain. Apply to

H. A. IVOR.

House and lot for sale in Moose Jaw. For particulars apply to Wm. Grayson, Moose Jaw or J. W. Callaghan, Fresno.

200 acres, 45 ready for cropping, 55 more on breaking; 70 acres in all. Good well, spring and house. Combined farm and ranch. Best place in the district for cattle. Apply to

W. B. GRAYSON.

The following farms to rent in Pioneer part of 22, 17, 27, also part of 30, 17, 27, W. 2nd St. The property of J. W. Mcintosh, will be rent for one year, seed and implements furnished by proprietor. Apply to the Proprietor J. W. Mcintosh, Fort Hill, P. O. Ont.

NOTICES.

A meeting of the Moose Jaw Electoral Division Farmers' Institute will be held in Russell Hall, Moose Jaw, on Saturday, April 9th, at 10.30 o'clock, for the transaction of general business.

S. E. BAYNEWELL, President.

Applications for the position of Janitor of Moose Jaw public school will be received up till the 25th day of April next. Salaries to commence 1st May and terminate 31st December. Defined duties, as laid down in Manual, can be seen on application to the Secretary. Applicant to state salary required per annum.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Secretary Treasurer.

The Directors of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society have decided to hold the Annual Show about 1st August next. Large and Special prizes will be given for the best two bushels of all kinds of grain with a view of obtaining the best in the district; grain obtaining the prizes to become the property of the Society at market price. Exhibitors of grain must make entries with Society on or before the 1st April next.

R. L. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Moose Jaw, Feb. 21st 1892.

Tenders will be received by the Building Committee of Huron Presbyterian Church, for the erection of a church on the north east corner of Section 21, Township 16, Range 20, W. 2nd St. Plans and specifications can be seen on and after the 25th day of March, at Wm. Grayson's office. Tenders to be handed in to Mr. Grayson on or before twelve o'clock Saturday, April 2nd 1892.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HUGH THOMPSON, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given of the intention of the applicants hereinafter named to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories, under "The Companies Ordinance" for the issue of Letters Patent to incorporate a Joint Stock Company, of which the proposed corporate name is "The Marlborough and Carmel Co-operative Company."

The object for which incorporation is sought is the carrying on of the business of threshing and marketing grain, and of co-operative trading and the acquiring and holding and disposing of such property, real and personal, as necessary in connection therewith, and all other powers that may be requisite and necessary for carrying out the above objects, or in connection with the business of the Company.

The chief place of business of the company shall be at Marlborough, in the district of Assiniboia.

The proposed amount of capital stock is five thousand dollars, divided into fifty shares, of the nominal value of \$100 each.

The names in full and addresses and callings of the said applicants are as follows: John George Seely, of 18-27 W. 2, of Marlborough P. O., yeoman; Donald McLean, of 18-27 W. 2, Marlborough P. O., yeoman; Thomas Falconer, of 18-27 W. 2, Marlborough P. O., yeoman; Henry Dorell, of 18-26 W. 2, Moose Jaw P. O., yeoman; James Wesley Smith, of 17-28 W. 2, Moose Jaw P. O., yeoman; Charles Smith, of 18-34 W. 2, Moose Jaw P. O., yeoman; Alfred Edward Day, of 18-34 W. 2, Moose Jaw P. O., yeoman; William Watson, of 18-27 W. 2, Moose Jaw P. O., yeoman; Angus Watson, of 18-27 W. 2, Moose Jaw P. O., yeoman; George McElmough, of 17-28 W. 2, Moose Jaw P. O., yeoman; John Henry Wynne, of 18-27 W. 2, Marlborough P. O., yeoman and John Small, of 18-26 W. 2, Moose Jaw P. O., yeoman.

All of whom are residents of Canada, and of whom the five first above named are the first or Provisional Directors of the Company.

Dated at Moose Jaw the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety two.

GORDON A. NELSON, Solicitors for applicants.

Choice Farm Land For Sale.

ADJOINING THE FLOURISHING TOWN OF MOOSE JAW.

The Ontario and Northwest Land Company, offers for sale superior sections of the best wheat growing land, immediately north of the town of Moose Jaw, N. W. T. This section of country is specially noted as having been free from insect pests, the crops being free from the No. 1 and No. 2 hard grain which is this locality being three weeks earlier than at points east.

For terms etc., apply to

J. E. LANG, President.

Whitby, Ont.

HERDING.

I wish to inform the people that I will take charge of a herd during the grazing summer. Terms on application.

JAS. OUTFARDEL.

The undersigned will take charge of a horse and cattle herd during the grazing season. A thoroughbred pedigree thoroughbred bull will be kept. Terms on application.

WM. DOWNS, Elm Lodge Farm.

The undersigned begs to announce that during the summer of 1892 they will keep a horse and cattle herd, south of a river. Two thoroughbred pedigree bulls will be kept in the herd. Terms on application. Herd closes November 1st.

LEON & PRADON.

R. BOGUE.

- NEW -

Dry Goods,

Ready Made Clothing,

BOOTS and SHOES.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, BUILDING PAPER,

WALL PAPER (NEW STOCK.)

BLUESTONE.

— COMPLETE STOCK OF —

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

— Sole Agent in Moose Jaw for —

CELEBRATED SOURIS FLOUR,

LAURANCE'S SPECTACLES,

RAPID SEWING MACHINES.

R. BOGUE.

MASSEY, HARRIS CO.

What Does the Amalgamation Mean to the Company?

1. Consolidated Patents, Manufacturers, Management and Agencies.
2. Cheaper and Better Raw Material owing to the Larger Purchases.
3. A Very Large Saving in the way of Printed Literature.
4. Sufficient Capital to carry business within themselves.

What Does the Amalgamation Mean to the Farmers?

1. They get the benefit of the Experience of all those old Co's. in one Implement.
2. Get a Much Better Implement for same Money.
3. Get a Full Stock of Repairs kept on Hand for all Machines Handled.
4. Attention to Repair Stock, and an Agent always on hand to attend to their requirements.
5. The benefits derived by the Company will be indirectly derived by the consumer.
6. A Large Stock of all kinds of Machines, together with

ROSS & MAW'S Special Lines of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Mikado Carts, Etc., Etc.

STOCK ABOUT COMPLETE. INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MASSEY, HARRIS CO.

MOOSE JAW AGENCY,

J. H. BUNNELL,

LESLIE McDONALD,

TRAVELLING AGENT.

BOOK-KEEPER.

A. E. POTTER,

AGENT IN CHARGE.